SCHEDULE II.

Countries and authorities from which certificates will be accepted (*vide* Rule 9).

United Kingdom ..	Veterinary Inspectors under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain.
Canada	Permanent Inspectors of the Health of Animals Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE III.

Contagious or infectious disorders which come under the term disease as interpreted in Rule 2.

1. Glanders.
2. Epizootic Lymphangitis.
3. Ulcerative Lymphangitis.
4. Surra.
5. Dourine.
6. South African horse sickness.
7. Horse Box.
8. Sarcoptic Mange.
9. Psoroptic Mange.
10. Anthrax.

ORDER UNDER ACT IX OF 1899

ARBITRATION

APPLYING THE ACT TO THE TOWN OF KARACHI

Notn. No. 5113, J. D., 19th July 1899, B. G., 1899, Pt. I, p. 1127.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, that the said Act is applicable in the town of Karachi as if it were a Presidency town.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT XIII OF 1899

GLANDERS AND FARCY

DECLARING IN RESPECT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY, THAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE DEFINITION CONTAINED IN SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION 2, "DISEASED" INCLUDES AFFECTED WITH LYMPHANGITIS EPIZOOTICA

G. of I., Revenue and Agriculture Dept., Notn. No. 1581—40—4, dated 11th July 1902, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4896, R. D., 16th July 1902, B. G., 1902, Pt. I, p. 1184.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the City of Bombay, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, "diseased" includes affected with Lymphangitis Epizootica.

INCLUDING AFFECTED WITH LYMPHANGITIS EPIZOOTICA AND SURRA IN THE DEFINITION OF " DISEASED " IN RESPECT OF THE CANTONMENT OF POONA AND SURRA IN RESPECT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY

G. of I., Revenue and Agriculture Dept., Notn. No. 1336—122—2, 22nd Dec. 1904, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 1054, R. D., 28th Dec. 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 1737.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the Cantonment of Poona, together with an area lying within a radius of five miles from that Cantonment, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, " diseased " includes affected with Lymphangitis Epizootica and Surra.

G. of I., Revenue and Agriculture Dept., Notn. No. 1337—122—2, 22nd Dec. 1904, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 10054, R. D., 28th Dec. 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 1737.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the City of Bombay, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, " diseased " includes affected with Surra.

INCLUDING ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH LYMPHANGITIS EPIZOOTICA AND SURRA IN THE DEFINITION OF " DISEASED " IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN AREAS

G. of I., Revenue and Agriculture Dept., Notn. No. 723—33—3, 27th Mar. 1906, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 3406, R. D., 4th Apr. 1906, B. G., 1906, Pt. I, p. 441.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the areas noted below, that for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, " diseased " includes affected with Lymphangitis Epizootica and Surra :—

1. The City of Madras.
2. The Town of Bandora, Thana District, Bombay.
3. The Town of Calcutta and its suburbs.
4. The City and Civil Station of Lahore.
5. The Cantonment and Municipal limits of Peshawar.
6. Rangoon Town.

DECLARING THAT IN RESPECT OF ADEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE DEFINITION CONTAINED IN THE SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION 2 " DISEASED " INCLUDES AFFECTED WITH SOUTH AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

G. of I., Revenue and Agriculture Dept., Notn. No. 1057—42—2, 16th Apr. 1908, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4023, R. D., 21st Apr. 1908, B. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 567.

In pursuance of Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of Aden, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, " diseased " includes affected with South African horse sickness.

DECLARING IN RESPECT OF THE THANA AND KOLABA DISTRICTS THAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE DEFINITION CONTAINED IN THE SUB-SECTION, " DISEASED " INCLUDES AFFECTED WITH *surra*

G. of I., Dept. of Revenue and Agriculture, Notn. No. 915—38—2, 4th May 1909, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4621, R. D., 11th May 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 821.

In pursuance of Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the Thana and the Kolaba Districts, Bombay, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, " diseased " includes affected with Surra.

DECLARING IN RESPECT OF SIND THAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE DEFINITION CONTAINED IN THE SUB-SECTION " DISEASED " MEANS ALSO AFFECTED WITH *surra*

Notn. No. 291, Commr., 24th June 1920, S. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 1281.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by Bombay Government Notification No. 2090, dated the 5th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to declare in respect of the whole of the Province of Sind, that for the purpose of the definition contained in Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, XIII of 1899, as amended by the Glanders and Farcy Law Amendment Act, XII of 1910, " diseased " means also affected with Surra.

APPLYING THE ACT TO BOMBAY

Notn. No. 4239, J. D., 6th Aug. 1888, B. G., 1888, Pt. I, p. 667.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, XX of 1879, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the City of Bombay, as defined in the Bombay General Clauses Act (III of 1886, Section 3, clause 7).

APPLYING THE ACT TO THE CANTONMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KARACHI AND THE PORT OF KARACHI

Notn. No. 6479, J. D., 18th Nov. 1892, B. G., 1892, Pt. I, p. 1147.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, as amended by Act XXIV of 1886 (an Act to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act to the Bombay Presidency), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the local areas contained within the limits of the Cantonment and the Municipal District of Karachi and the Port of Karachi.

APPLYING THE ACT TO ALL THE DISTRICTS OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER

Notn. No. 5542, R. D., 3rd Aug. 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 1415.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Government Notifications noted in the margin, to apply the said Act to all the districts of the Presidency proper.

Notification No. 210, dated 14th January 1889, printed at page 33 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1889, Part I.

Notification No. 7780, dated 20th November 1894, printed at page 1197 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1894, Part I.

Notification No. 2530, dated 17th April 1895, printed at page 475 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1895, Part I.

Notification No. 563, dated 22nd January 1896, printed at page 56 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1896, Part I.

APPLYING THE ACT TO HYDERABAD AND JACOBABAD CANTONMENTS AND MUNICIPALITIES AND THE WHOLE ACT, EXCEPT SECTION 10, TO THE AREAS IN SIND TO WHICH IT HAS NOT BEEN ALREADY APPLIED

Notn. No. G-264, Commr., 18th Sept. 1905, S. G., 1905, Pt. I, p. 576.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by Bombay Government Notification No. 2090, dated the 5th April 1893, and in supersession of his Notification No. 5575, dated the 17th November 1898, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, under Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, XIII of 1899, as amended by Act XI of 1901, to apply the said Act to the local areas contained within the limits of the cantonments and municipal districts of Hyderabad and Jacobabad, and the whole Act, except Section 10, to the areas in the province of Sind to which the said Act has not been already applied by Government Notification No. 6479, dated the 18th November 1892, Judicial Department.

APPLYING THE ACT TO THE SETTLEMENT OF ADEN INCLUDING THE CANTONMENT LIMITS OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS DEPENDENCIES INCLUSIVE OF THE VILLAGES OF SHAIKH OTHMAN, IMAD, AND HISWA, THE ISLAND OF PERIM AND LITTLE ADEN

Notn. No. 7351, R. D., 20th July 1908, B. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 1046.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), and in supersession of Government Noti-

fication in the Revenue Department, No. 705, dated the 23rd January 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the Settlement of Aden including the Cantonment limits of the Settlement and its dependencies inclusive of the villages of Shaikh Othman, Imad and Hiswa, the island of Perim and Little Aden.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE INSPECTORS UNDER THE ACT

Notn. No. 12266-A, R. D., 20th Dec. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 2480, as amended by Notns. No. 338, R. D., 13th Jan. 1911, and No. 1511, R. D., 16th Feb. 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers named below to be Inspectors under the said Act for the areas specified against their names and to exercise and perform within those areas the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors :—

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
Chairman, Aden Settlement. Assistant Residents. Deputy Superintendent of Police. Inspectors of Police.	The whole of the Settlement of Aden.
The Cantonment Magistrate	The limits of the Cantonment in which he is serving.
Assistant Resident, Perim	The whole of the island of Perim.
The Officer Commanding, Aden Troop.	Khor Maksar.
The Superintendent, Sheikh Othman.	Sheikh Othman and the whole of the Settlement lying outside the Barrier Gate except Khor Maksar.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE INSPECTORS UNDER THE ACT FOR CERTAIN AREAS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. 10426, R. D., 6th Oct. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 2402.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 15 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Government Notifications mentioned below, to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended to be Inspectors under the said Act for the areas in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind and Aden) which are noted against their names in column 2 of the said schedule and to exercise and perform within those areas the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors :—

(1) Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 4486, dated 19th August 1892.

(2) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5542-D, dated the 3rd August 1901 (as subsequently amended).

(3) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 7618, dated 2nd November 1903 (as subsequently amended).

(4) So much of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 980, dated 8th February 1904, as relates to the appointment as Inspectors of the Director General and the Staff Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department.

Schedule.

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
All Veterinary Practitioners notified under the Act.	The areas in which their powers as Veterinary Practitioners extend.
Collectors. Assistant Collectors. District Deputy Collectors. Superintendents of Police. Deputy Superintendent of Police. Assistant Superintendents of Police.	Their respective charges.
Huzur Deputy Collectors. Treasury Officers. City Magistrates.	The head-quarter towns in which they are serving.
Cantonment Magistrates	The limits of the Cantonments in which they are serving together with an area lying within a radius of 5 miles round.
Deputy Commissioners, Salt and Excise Department. Assistant Collectors, Salt and Excise Department.	Their respective charges.
Inspectors, Glanders and Farcy Department, Bombay.	City and harbour of Bombay and Municipal limits of Bandra.
Veterinary Inspectors, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency. Veterinary Assistants, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	Their respective charges.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE INSPECTORS UNDER THE ACT FOR CERTAIN AREAS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND

Notn. No. 1006-E., Commr., 5th Oct. 1921, S. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1819.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 15 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), such powers having been delegated to him by Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 2090, dated the 6th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, in supersession of the notifications specified in the margin, to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended to be Inspectors under the said Act for the areas in the province of Sind specified against them in column 2 of the said schedule and to exercise and perform within those areas the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors :—

(1) No. 4007-A, dated the 6th July 1899.
(2) So much of No. 5522, dated the 7th September 1899, as relates to the appointment of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sind, to be an Inspector.
(3) No G-64 in the General Department, dated the 12th February 1912.
(4) No. G-528 in the General Department, dated the 9th November 1913.
(5) No. 31 in the General Department, dated the 16th January 1919.
(6) No. Gel.-946 in the General Department, dated the 14th November 1920.

Schedule.

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
1	2
(1) All Veterinary Practitioners notified under the Act.	The areas in which their powers as Veterinary Practitioners extend.
(2) Collectors. (3) Assistant Collectors. (4) District Deputy Collectors. (5) Superintendents of Police. (6) Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Their respective charges.
(7) City and Resident Magistrates.	The headquarter towns in which they are serving.
(8) Cantonment Magistrates ..	The limits of the Cantonments in which they are serving.
(9) Veterinary Inspectors, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Sind. (10) Veterinary Assistants, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Sind.	Their respective charges.
(11) The Farrier Sergeant, Station Veterinary Hospital, Karachi.	Karachi Cantonment limits.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE VETERINARY PRACTITIONERS UNDER THE ACT FOR THE WHOLE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING SIND AND ADEN

Notn. No. 10427, R. D., 6th Oct. 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 2402.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of Government Notifications mentioned below* to appoint the officers specified below to be Veterinary Practitioners for the purposes of the said Act for the whole of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and Aden :—

1. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.
2. Deputy Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.
3. The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
4. The Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
5. The Veterinary Officer in charge of the Army Remount Depôt, Ahmednagar.
6. The Army Veterinary Officers stationed in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and Aden.

* (1) So much of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department, Nos. 2694, dated 16th May 1891, and 5192, dated 23rd September 1892, as has not been cancelled.

(2) Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 7417, dated 23rd October 1895.

(3) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5542-C, dated 3rd August 1901, as subsequently amended.

(4) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 8595-A, dated 6th December 1902.

(5) Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 7618-A, dated 2nd November 1903.

(6) So much of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 983, dated 8th February 1904, as relates to the appointment as Veterinary Practitioner of the Staff Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE VETERINARY PRACTITIONERS FOR CERTAIN AREAS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

Notn. No. 1006—F, Commr., 5th Oct. 1921, S. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1820.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), such powers having been delegated to him by Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No 2090, dated the 5th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, in supersession of the notifications specified in the

(1) No. 4008-A, dated the 6th July 1899.

(2) So much of No. 5522, dated the 7th September 1899, as relates to the appointment of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sind, to be a Veterinary Inspector.

margin, to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended to be Veterinary Practitioners for the purpose of the said Act for the areas in the province of Sind specified against them in column 2 of the said schedule, namely :—

SCHEDULE.

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
1	2
(1) Veterinary Officers in charge of Station Veterinary Hospitals.	The limits of the Cantonment in which they are serving.
(2) The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind. (3) The Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind. (4) * Veterinary Assistant, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Sind.	The whole of Sind except Cantonment limits.

APPOINTING CERTAIN OFFICERS AS AUTHORITIES TO RECEIVE INFORMATION OF A HORSE BEING DISEASED

Notn. No. 5542-A, R. D., 3rd Aug. 1901, B. G., 1901, Pt. I, p. 1415.

With reference to Government Notification No. 5542 of to-day's date, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Section 10 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, Mamlatdars, Chief Constables, District Agricultural Inspectors, Circle Inspectors and Police Officers as authorities to receive information of a horse being diseased.

RULES FOR THE PORT OF ADEN

Notn. No. 10767, R. D., 5th Nov. 1909, B. G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 2115.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the Port of Aden :—

1. In these rules the words " horse " and " diseased " have the same meaning as they have respectively in the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, which Act is hereinafter referred to as " the Act. "

2. (*a*) The Master of any vessel which arrives in the harbour with one or more horses on board shall give information thereof to the Pilot in charge and shall hoist the special Signal flag—International Code Flag H—and shall keep it flying until he is informed by the Veterinary Inspecting Officer that the horses are not diseased.

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

(*b*) The Master of any Native sailing vessel which arrives in the harbour with one or more horses on board shall give information thereof to the Police officer who boards the vessel on his arrival, and shall on no account land the horses until he is informed that they are not diseased.

3. The Pilot shall deliver to the Master a printed copy of sections 2, 10 and 11 of the Act, and the Master shall give such copy to the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses.

4. If the Pilot in charge or any officer of Police who goes on board the vessel, has reason to believe that the horse or any of the horses on board is diseased, he shall at once give information thereof

(*a*) to the Master of the vessel,

(*b*) to the Harbour Police Inspector on duty, and

(*c*) to the Inspector under the Act on duty in the Harbour.

5. If the Master of the vessel has reason to believe that horse or any of the horses on board is diseased, or if information to that effect is given to him under Rule 4, he shall prevent the horse or any of the horses from being disembarked until an Inspector under the Act has inspected the said horse or horses.

6. When information is given to the Harbour Police Inspector on duty under Rule 4, he shall cause the same to be taken down in writing and shall at once cause the writing to be forwarded to an Inspector under the Act.

7. If any officer of Government shall have reason to believe that any horse which is being landed or has just been landed from the harbour at any wharf, dock, bandar or other place is diseased, the person in charge of such horse shall, upon the requisition of such officer, keep the said horse and all other horses, if any, landed with it, separate, at or near the spot where it has been landed, until an Inspector under the Act has inspected the said horse or horses. The officer making such requisition shall forthwith give information to the nearest superior officer of Police, who shall cause the same to be taken down in writing and at once forward the writing to an Inspector under the Act.

8. An Inspector under the Act, whenever he has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that a diseased horse is to be found on board any vessel in the harbour, shall forthwith proceed to the said vessel and shall, in the presence of the Master or of some other officer of the vessel and of the owner or person in charge of the horse, if present, inspect the said horse and all other horses, if any, on board, and exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon him by the Act.

The Inspector shall, when thus making an entry and search of any such vessel, be accompanied by any other Inspector or Inspectors or by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, or by such Police officer or officers as he may think necessary.

The Master and every officer of the vessel and the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses shall give free access to the Inspector and the persons, if any, accompanying him, and shall in every way facilitate his inspection and search.

9. If, through any unforeseen circumstances, the services of the Inspector under the Act on duty at the Harbour should not be immediately available, application will at once be made by the Police Constable on duty at the Harbour to the nearest Inspector or to the office of the Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act.

10. Every horse which a Veterinary Practitioner appointed for the purposes of the Act certifies in writing to be diseased shall be removed between midnight and 5 A.M. to the nearest burning ground to be there immediately destroyed.

11. Licenses for the removal of horses which have been with a diseased horse will be granted by an Inspector under Section 11 of the Act on the following conditions :—

(*1*) That the horse to be removed shall be taken direct under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector, where it can conveniently be isolated.

(*2*) That whilst so isolated the horse shall be inspected from time to time, at intervals of not more than a week, by a Veterinary Practitioner.

(*3*) That the horse shall continue at the appointed place in isolation for so long as the Veterinary Practitioner deems it necessary to have it under observation.

(*4*) That the horse whilst so isolated may be subjected to any of the following tests :

(*a*) Mallein.
(*b*) Medicinal.
(*c*) Inoculating the animal with its own discharge.
(*d*) Inoculating another animal with the discharge.

12. (*1*) Whenever a horse is detained for test or isolated, the owner or person in charge thereof shall pay a fee of one rupee four annas *per diem*, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(*2*) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate as if it were a fine.

(*3*) The Executive Officer, Aden Settlement, will arrange for feeding and tending horses which are detained for test or isolation.

13. When the Inspector gives notice under Section 9 of the Act to the owner or Master of the vessel to have the same disinfected, such disinfection shall be regulated as follows and carried out in his presence, *viz.* :—

(*1*) In the case of a steam vessel the steam hose superheated to be turned on and carefully applied to every part of the deck, hold or other place which has been occupied by a horse or horses, the deck, hold or other place to be thereupon washed with a lime-

wash containing carbolic acid in the proportion of one ounce to a gallon of the limewash. All iron-work to be scalded and disinfected with a solution of carbolic acid in the proportion of one ounce to the gallon of hot water. This is to be followed by free ventilation of the hold.

(*2*) In the case of a sailing ship or a steam ship unprovided with a steam hose the same procedure as above except that scrubbing with hot water may be substituted for the use of a steam hose.

(*3*) In every case buckets and feeding troughs to be scrubbed with hot water and thoroughly disinfected with a carbolic solution in the same proportion as laid down in clause (*1*).

14. In any such notice as aforesaid, the Inspector shall direct that all bedding, fodder, ropes and other gear which have been in use or worn by a deceased horse shall be burnt.

15. If the Inspector shall be of opinion that such notice as aforesaid has not been duly complied with, the vessel shall, on his requisition, be detained by the Harbour Police until either the notice has been, in the Inspector's opinion, duly complied with, or the Inspector has himself caused his orders to be given effect to and has recovered the expense (if any) thereby incurred under section 9 of the Act.

IV.

NOTICE IN HARBOUR

Notice (under section 9 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899) to the owner (or person in charge, as the case may be) of a place where a diseased horse has been.

Description.

Notice is hereby given to you that whereas a diseased $\frac{\text{horse}}{\text{horses}}$ $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been in the situated and called of which you are the $\frac{\text{owner}}{\text{person in charge}}$ you are hereby (under section 9 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, and in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under section 14 of the said Act for the Harbour of Aden and published as specified in the margin)* directed—

*Notification No. 10767, dated 5th November 1909, *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1909, Part I, pages 2115-2117.

(*a*) to have the $\frac{\text{vessel}}{\text{sailing ship, steamer, \&c.,}}$ $\frac{}{\text{steamship}}$ disinfected by causing

(1) (the steam hose superheated to be turned on and carefully applied to†) every part of the deck, hold and every other place which has been occupied by a $\frac{\text{horse}}{\text{horses}}$ (to ‡ be scrubbed with hot water); and thereupon

† To be omitted in case of a sailing ship or vessel unprovided with a steam hose.
‡ To be retained only in case of a sailing ship or vessel unprovided with a steam hose.

(2) the deck, hold and every other place as aforesaid to be washed with a limewash containing carbolic acid in the proportion of one ounce to the gallon of limewash.

(3) The iron-work to be scalded and disinfected with a solution of carbolic acid in the proportion of one ounce to the gallon of hot water.

(4) The hold to be freely ventilated.

(5) All buckets and feeding troughs to be scrubbed with hot water and thoroughly disinfected with a solution of carbolic acid in the proportion of one ounce to the gallon of hot water.

(*b*) To destroy by burning all bedding, fodder, ropes and all gear which have been used or worn by any diseased horse.

Date

(Signed)

Inspector.

Note.—Section 9 of the Glanders and Farcy Act provides in respect of notices issued thereunder as follows, namely :—

On the failure or neglect of such owner or other person as aforesaid to comply with the notice within a reasonable time, the Inspector shall cause the building, shed, place or lines to be disinfected and the fittings or other things to be destroyed, and the expenses (if any) thereby incurred may be recovered from the owner or other person as if it were a fine.

RULES FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ADEN AND CERTAIN OTHER AREAS

Notn. No. 10767-A, R. D., 5th Nov. 1909, B.G., 1909, Pt. I, p. 2117, as amended by Notn. No. 6715, R. D., 20th July 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the Settlement of Aden and other areas to which the Act was applied by Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 7351, dated the 20th July 1908 :—

1. The Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act shall, whenever he has reason to believe from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that a diseased horse is to be found in any building, enclosure or place, forthwith proceed to the said building, enclosure or other place and the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or, if he is absent, in the presence of an officer of Police, shall inspect the said premises and execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

The Inspector may, in such entry and search, be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, or such Police officers as he considers necessary, or by both.

The owner of the premises or person in charge at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector, and shall in every possible way

facilitate the search, and he shall be entitled subsequently to receive from the Inspector a statement in writing of the grounds of entry and, in the event of his premises being infected, shall be furnished with written instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

2. The Inspector shall seize and hand over to the Police for detention any horse which he considers or reasonably suspects to be diseased. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and with the exercise of due precautions against contagion to other horses and men, be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner and dealt with under the Act. Such precautions shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag and in the case of open sores, the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night. These precautions shall be enforced in all cases where horses have to be moved for examination or disposal under the Act.

3. The owner or person in charge of a horse, which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased, shall report the case as soon as possible to the Inspector or to a Police officer or other officer authorized to receive such information (who shall at once inform the Inspector) and may remove such horse to any isolated building within 50 yards of the stable or to a remote part of the building, enclosure or other place in which such horse has been standing, and shall keep it as much as is possible within these limits away from other horses. He shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in contact with or near the diseased horse or in the same line or building.

Except as provided in these rules no person shall cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

4. Licenses for the removal of horses which have been with a diseased horse shall be granted by an Inspector under section 11 of the Act on the following conditions, viz. :—

(1) That the horse to be removed shall be taken direct under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe to such place as may be designated by the Inspector, where it can be conveniently isolated.

(2) That while so isolated the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by the Inspector, provided he be a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College (or be specially authorized in this behalf by Government), or, if he is not so qualified, by the Veterinary Practitioner.

(3) That the horse shall continue at the appointed place in isolation for so long as the Inspector, provided he be a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College (or be specially authorized in this behalf by Government), or, if he is not so qualified, the

Veterinary Practitioner, deems it necessary to keep it under treatment or observation.

(4) That the horse while so isolated may be subjected to any of the following tests :

(*a*) Mallein.

(*b*) Medicinal.

(*c*) Inoculating the horse with its own discharge.

(*d*) Inoculating another horse with the discharge.

5. Whenever a horse is detained for test or isolated, the owner or person in charge thereof shall pay a fee of one rupee four annas *per diem*, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate as if it were a fine.

6. The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse shall, within seven days, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food, gear and other articles in or near the premises as may be prescribed by the Inspector, provided he be a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College (or be specially authorized in this behalf by Government), or if he is not so qualified, by the Veterinary Practitioner, and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear, which have been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be consumed or disinfected by fire ; temporary building material such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burnt, if the position admits of this being done with safety, and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings, and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water, the walls, wood-work and ceiling shall be scraped and limewashed with freshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of limewash, and the flooring shall be removed to a depth of two feet, the removed earth being burnt. The whole of the interior shall then be fumigated with burning sulphur, chlorine, carbolic vapour, or some other gaseous disinfectant. The earth removed from the flooring shall be replaced by fresh earth after the lapse of two weeks.

7. On a certificate from the Veterinary Practitioner that a horse is diseased, it shall be destroyed humanely in the presence of the Inspector and the carcass shall be disposed of by burning under the supervision of the Police. Except with the sanction of the Police and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

8. In the event of the disinfection of premises and the destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner within the period of seven days, they shall be carried out by the Inspector under Police supervision, and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises in the manner prescribed by section 9 of the said Act.

9. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 or with both.

APPENDIX I.

FORMS.

Form I.

(Notice to be issued under Rules 1 and 6, *vide* section 9 of the Act.)

Notice is hereby given you that whereas a diseased horse has been in the building, shed, enclosed space, open place or open lines situated in and called , of which building, etc., you are the owner (or person in charge); you are hereby directed—

(*a*) to disinfect the said building, etc., by causing

(1) the wood-work of the stable to be thoroughly washed with boiling water,

(2) the walls, wood-work and ceiling to be scraped and lime-washed with freshly mixed quicklime and water with crude carbolic acid added thereto in the proportion of half a pint of carbolic acid to every bucketful of limewash,

(3) the flooring to be removed to a depth of 2 feet and the earth removed to be burnt and the flooring to be kept unrenewed for the space of two weeks, and then to be replaced by fresh earth,

(4) the whole of the interior of the said (building, etc.) to be fumigated with burning sulphur (or chlorine or carbolic vapour),

(*b*) to destroy by fire

(1) all dung, litter and waste food and gear in or near the said (building, etc.),

(2) all surplus food and all clothing and other gear which have been used by, or been in contact with, any diseased horse,

(3) the thatch, bamboo walls, matting and all temporary fittings.

Note.—Horses include asses and mules.

Date and place.

Inspector under the Glanders and Farcy Act.

FORM II.

(*License to be issued under Rules 3 and 4, vide section 11 of the Act.*)

I hereby grant to (here enter name) the owner or person in charge of the undermentioned horses, which have been in the same field, building

or place, or in contact with a diseased horse, license to remove the same from to on the following conditions :—

(1) That the horse to be removed shall be taken under the following precautions (here enter Precautions).

(2) That whilst so isolated the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by the Inspector or by the Veterinary Practitioner.

(3) That the horse shall continue at the appointed place in isolation so long as the said Inspector or Practitioner deems it necessary to have it under treatment or observation.

(4) That the horse whilst so isolated may be subjected to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Mallein.

(*b*) Medicinal.

(*c*) Inoculating the horse with its own discharge.

(*d*) Inoculating another horse with the discharge.

(5) That the owner or person in charge of the horse so isolated shall pay a fee of one rupee four annas *per diem*, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

N.B.—Any sum due under the preceding condition shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate as if it were a fine.

(Here enter horses with their description.)

Note.—Horses include asses and mules.

Date and place.

Inspector under the Glanders and Farcy Act.

FORM III.

(*Certificate to be issued under Rule 7, vide section 8 of the Act.*)

It is hereby certified that the undermentioned horses, said to belong to or to have been in charge of , have this day been examined and found to be diseased within the meaning of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

(Here enter horses with their description.)

Date and place.

Veterinary Practitioner under the Glanders and Farcy Act

APPENDIX II.

(*Instructions for the diagnosis of Glanders, Farcy and South African Horse-sickness, and for the application of the Mallein Test.*)

(1) Glanders is a malignant, contagious and fatal disease, characterised by the following symptoms :—

Increased temperature; swelling of the glands under the jaw; discharge of sticky material from the nose which sticks about the nostrils; ulcers on the mucous membrane of the nostrils; the

eyes are weak and often discharge; abscesses form along the course of the lymphatics of the face; lungs become affected; animal gets very thin, in some cases dies rapidly and in others lives for some weeks.

(2) Farcy is another form of Glanders and presents the following symptoms:—

Increased temperature; the legs swell, presenting an uneven surface, increasing and decreasing suddenly and attended with pain and lameness. Farcy buds form along the vessels of the leg, burst and give exit to a thin purulent yellowish material, which generally soon dries and forms a yellow crust on the surface of the ulcer.

(3) Instructions for the diagnosis of South African Horse-sickness.

An epizootic disease occurring in horses, mules and donkeys: communicable from one animal to another by insects especially mosquitos, and by the discharges of a diseased animal.

This disease appears in several forms which are probably simple expressions of the intensity of the dose of toxin which has been received by the patient.

There are three chief forms, in which the disease is found and cases can be classed under one of these three heads though many cases will be found displaying the characteristic signs of one or more of these forms.

(1) The acute form: high fever accompanied with great prostration and shivering, marked difficulty of breathing, failure of the heart's action and death within two or three days. *Post mortem* signs of horse-sickness (*q. v. infra*) will be found but death takes place too rapidly for them to appear externally during life. Therefore this form is difficult to diagnose unless a *post mortem* examination is made: it is the most intense form and is commonest at the commencement of an outbreak.

(2) The typical form: lung sickness marked by fever with shivering and prostration; rapidity of breathing with heaving of the flanks, moist sounds in the lung succeeded later by an entire absence of breath sounds. A profuse yellowish serous discharge of froth from the nostrils, dark red colour of the eye-membranes and the inner side of the mouth, and the most important, and early signs of the disease, the swelling of the pit over the eyes, causing its disappearance, and the presence of a distinct tumour. The lung form of horse-sickness is most often fatal within four to five days, the animal being suffocated by the fluid which is poured out from the blood-vessels into the lungs.

The fever is usually high 104—107° but with the exhaustion of the patient it has been observed to fall the normal or below it. This point is of course common to the fever of any other diseases of an acute nature.

The most remarkable departure from what one expects in a severe disease of this kind is the fact of common observance that the horse continues to eat until he actually falls down to die.

On examination of the body after death, the surface of the lungs is observed to be coated with a mass of jelly-like material of a greenish yellow colour: this is also found behind and at the sides of the wind-pipe

and the great vessels of the neck. It is also found among the muscles of the limbs and abdomen. The lungs are swollen and fill the chest completely: on section they present a peculiar brick red colour mottled with grey patches and a reddish fluid is poured out with a froth of the same character as that which was observed at the nostrils of the animal during life. This lung exudation is a most readily observed phenomenon, being poured out in great quantities in a moment or two after section of the lung tissue. Microscopically the lungs cells are seen to be distended with escaped blood corpuscles and there is a general intense congestion of an acute kind. In places the lung tissue breaks down on pressure thus resembling a pneumonic change, the resemblance to pneumonia is thus two-fold, first in the solid state of the lung and secondly in the friable condition of the lung tissue itself. There is not however in acute lobar pneumonia so free an exudation of fluid on section nor is the jelly-like substance present.

The heart is found soft and dilated: its covering bag will be full of fluid and the jelly will be present as a rule on its walls and among the great vessels at its base.

The cavity of the abdomen contains fluid of a greenish colour and the jelly will be observed in places. The liver is large dark and congested as are also the kidneys; the stomach is usually full of undigested food.

(3) The third main form of horse-sickness is thick head (dikkop) which is the least intense form of poisoning and accordingly is the form from which recovery most often takes place, and which, if it proves fatal eventually, will do so after a longer course.

The symptoms may be summarised thus: fever of moderate intensity with prostration, red eye-membranes and obliteration of supra-orbital pit, swelling of the lips with drooping of the lower lip and dark red colouration of the inside of the mouth, swelling of the head especially round the lower jaw angle causing the animal to look as if he had the mumps. This swelling of the jaw will later extend up past the ears to the top of the head and along the line of the vessels in the neck, large swellings will appear on the legs, abdomen and between the front legs.

Death may take place after a week or the case may go on for three or four weeks: these are the cases from which there is a chance of recovery under treatment, stimulants and perfect rest being the main indications to be observed.

In distinguishing three forms of horse-sickness, it must be borne in mind that this is only done for convenience of description the disease being one and the same and the symptoms varying according to the degree of intensity of the poisoning.

On examination of the body of the last or least intense form the yellow jelly is found generally distributed in the swellings, of which it is the cause.

One form may pass into the other either in the direction of death or recovery: thus an animal who has well-developed thickhead and has been ill many days suddenly shews the froth at his nostrils and dies rapidly, and again an animal may at first shew well-marked lung

symptoms, and pass into the thickhead condition and eventually recover after an illness of weeks. Horses in bad condition almost invariably succumb early. Overwork and under-feeding are certain death warrants, and if a horse is worked at all after he has contracted the disease, he will develop lung symptoms and die.

The cause of death is suffocation from inability of the lung substance to aerate the blood: this inability is produced by the exudation of fluid from the blood-vessels in the lung which has been described as drowning the animal in his own serum.

The yellow jelly which is found in every case is of course a serous exudation into the connective tissue which is found throughout the body. General exudations of this kind are known in pathology, a familiar instance being the tendency to serous escapes in beriberi which are sometimes so sudden and acute that the patient dies drowned in his own serum like the horse in the lung sickness.

Of horses, mules and donkeys, the first named seem the most severely affected by disease and the last named the least.

Cold and exposure bring out the disease in horses who have the poison in them.

(4) Instructions for the application of the Mallein Test.

Directions for using English Mallein.

1. While under the mallein test horses ought to be left at rest in the stable and protected from draughts. The rectal temperature ought to be taken once or twice on the day before the test is applied.

2. The dose of mallein for a horse is one cubic centimetre, or 18 minims. It ought to be injected about the middle of the side of the neck, with a clean hypodermic syringe. The best form of syringe is one with an asbestos piston, as the whole instrument may then be sterilized by boiling it in water for five minutes before use.

3. The mallein must be injected into the subcutaneous connective tissue, and care must be taken that the whole dose is actually introduced.

4. The temperature must be taken at the time of injection, and at the 9th, 12th and 15th hours afterwards.

5. Provided the temperature was normal (under 101° F.) before the injection, it will rise 2° or more (103°—105°) during the next 15 hours if the horse is glandered, but it will remain practically unaffected (under 102°) if the horse is not glandered.

6. Attention must also be paid to the swelling that forms at the seat of injection. When the horse is glandered this goes on increasing in size during the second 24 hours after the injection, and it seldom declines before the 3rd or 4th day. The maximum diameter of this swelling in glandered horses varies from 5 to 10 inches.

7. In horses that are not glandered the local swelling attains its maximum size during the first 15 hours, and by the 24th hour it has almost entirely disappeared. Its maximum diameter is usually about 3 to 4 inches.

8. When the temperature gradually rises from the normal to 104° during the first 15 hours and a large slowly disappearing swelling forms at the seat of injection, the horse may confidently be declared glandered.

9. If, with a normal temperature at the time of injection, a horse displays only the temperature reaction, or only the local reaction, the case must be considered doubtful, and the test repeated after the lapse of a week.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1919

Notn. No. 435 (I), R.D., 11th Feb. 1920, B.G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 480.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 5424, dated 25th November 1899, as subsequently amended, to make the following rules for the City of Bombay, excluding the harbour, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely :—

Preliminary.

These rules may be called the City of Bombay Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1919.

1. (1) The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Act or to a Police Officer who shall at once inform the Inspector. Such owner or person shall remove the animal to any isolated building within 50 yards of the stable, or to a remote part of the building enclosure or other place where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible within these limits, away from other horses ; (2) such owner or person shall detain in the stable until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in the same enclosure, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse.

2. (1) The Inspector shall have power to enter any building, enclosure or place where horses are stabled or kept and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or, if such owner or person is absent, in the presence of an officer of police to search the premises and to inspect all horses found therein and to execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

(2) The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act or by such police officers as he considers necessary or by both.

3. The owner of the premises or the person in charge thereof at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector and persons with him and shall in every possible way facilitate the search ; and he shall be entitled, in the event of his premises being infected, to receive written or printed instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

4. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police. The place to be prescribed by the Inspector shall ordinarily be the Government Lazaretto where the horse shall be detained by the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College.

(2) The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag, and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

5. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who, with as little delay as possible, shall report to the Inspector whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

6. Before submitting his report on the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests:—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein Test or Tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological Tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootica Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act.

7. On a certificate from the Veterinary Practitioner that a horse is diseased, it shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be destroyed humanely in the presence of the Inspector and the carcass disposed of by burning under supervision of the police. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed, until the microscopical test specified in rules 6 (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

8. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment, or isolation the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of surra four annas per diem; or, in the

alternative, to pay a fee of one rupee per diem and in the case of surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable, on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

9. Any horse which has been in contact with a diseased animal or in the same line or building, enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only, when authorised in writing by a Veterinary Practitioner, appointed under the Act, who is satisfied that the horse is free from disease. In the event of the owner or person in charge of the said horse failing to apply for a license for removal within one calendar month, the Veterinary Inspector may issue a license for removal provided the horse in question has been detained for one calendar month under the observation of the Veterinary Practitioner.

10. (1) The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse, shall, within seven days, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure, or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food, gear and other articles in or near to the building, enclosure or premises as may be prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

(2) In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse shall be burned ; temporary building materials, such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls or matting, shall be burned, if the position admits of this being done with safety ; and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the whole of the interior of the stable shall be subjected to a process of thorough disinfection to be prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner.

(3) Such process shall ordinarily include the scraping of the walls, wood work and ceiling and the thorough cleansing of the walls, wood work and floor (if it be of stone, cement, or masonry) with boiling water, and the application of a freshly prepared solution of bleaching powder in water (in the proportion of 8 ozs of bleaching powder to one gallon of water) to all the fittings of the stable and the whole interior of the building. Should, however, the flooring be of other material than stone, cement or masonry, the whole flooring shall be removed to a depth of 2 feet and not renewed for the space of two weeks, the removed earth being burnt and replaced by fresh earth.

11. In the event of disinfection of premises and destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner or person in charge within the period of seven days or not being carried out in strict conformity with the directions prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner, they shall be carried out by

the Inspecttor under police supervision and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises or from the person in charge in the manner prescribedby rule 8 (2).

12. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

13. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees fifty or with both

14. The Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, who is the controlling officer of the Glanders and Farcy Department in the City of Bombay, may award to the Inspector at whose instance any conviction is obtained under the Act a sum not exceeding half the amount of any fine imposed.

FORM I.

Certificate under rule 9 of the rules under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, for the City of Bombay.

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. ., *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

$\frac{\text{A horse*}}{\text{Horses}}$ which $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been in the same enclosure, building or place as or in contact with a diseased horse, said to belong to or to have been in charge of , of which was seized under the said Act by Inspector on , $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been this day of 191 , examined and tested by me and I find $\frac{\text{it is}}{\text{they are}}$ free from disease.

Dated 191 .

(Signed)
Veterinary Practitioner,
City of Bombay.

FORM II.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1889.

(*Vide* rule 5).

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notication No. , *Bombay Government Gazette*

* Here enter description.

for , Part . , page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse*
said to belong to or to have been
in charge of of , having
been seized under the said Act by Inspector , I have this
day of 191 examined the same and find
it $\frac{\text{to be diseased}}{\text{to be free from disease}}$ within the meaning of the said Act.

Dated 191 .

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
City of Bombay.

FORM III.

Report of Veterinary Practitioner.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse†
said to belong to , or to have
been in charge of , having
been seized under the said Act by Inspector ,
I have this day of 191 examined
the same and find that it may reasonably be suspected of being diseased within the meaning of the said Act and must be detained under observation and submitted to the prescribed tests before a definite opinion can be given.

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
$\frac{\text{City of Bombay.}}{\text{Harbour of Bombay.}}$

FORM IV.

License under section 11 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

License for the removal of the undermentioned $\frac{\text{horse}}{\text{horses}}$ which $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been with a diseased horse.

Under section 11 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, and in accordance with the provisions of the rules made for the City of Bombay under

* Here enter description.
† Here enter description by breed, sex, colour, apparent age, brand and other marks of identification.

section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 191 to , the owner or person in charge of the horse/horses described in the certificate appended hereto, license to remove the same from , the said horse/horses having been declared free from disease by the Veterinary Practitioner as per certificate appended.

Inspector.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1919

Notn. No 435 (II), R. D., 11th Feb. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 483.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 5424A, dated 25th November 1899, as subsequently amended, to make the following rules, for the Harbour of Bombay for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely:—

Preliminary.

These rules may be called the Bombay Harbour Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1919.

1. The master of any vessel which arrives in the harbour with one or more horses on board shall give information thereof to the pilot and shall hoist the " N " flag under the ensign for the information of the Inspector under the Act on duty at the Harbour and shall keep these flags flying until authorised to lower them by the Inspector under the Act.

2. The pilot shall deliver to the master printed copies of sections 2, 10 and 11 of the Act and of these rules and the master shall give such copies to the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses.

3. As soon after the arrival of the vessel as possible the Inspector under the Act shall proceed on board the vessel and shall in the presence of the master or some other officer of the vessel and of the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses, if present, inspect the said horse or horses on board and shall carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act.

4. The master of the vessel shall not permit any horse to be landed until it has been inspected by the Inspector under the Act and permission has been given by the Inspector for him to do so.

5. The master and every officer of the vessel and the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses shall give free access to the Inspector and the persons, if any, accompanying him and shall in every way facilitate his inspection and search.

6. The Inspector may, when making an entry and search of any vessel be accompanied by such other Inspectors or Veterinary Practitioners appointed under the Act or police officers as he may deem necessary.

7. If the master of the vessel or the pilot or an officer of police or of the customs department has reason to believe that the horse or any of the horses on board is diseased, he shall at once give information thereof to the Inspector on duty at the Harbour or to the Superintendent of the Dock or Water Police whose duty it shall be to report the matter to the Inspector.

8. When information is given to the Superintendent of the Dock or Water Police that there is reason to believe that a diseased horse is on board vessel, he shall cause the same to be taken down in writing and shall at once inform the Inspector on duty at the Harbour.

9. If through any unforeseen circumstances the services of the Inspector on duty at the Harbour shall not be immediately available, application will at once be made by the police constable on duty at the Harbour to the nearest Inspector or to the office of the Controlling officer of the department at the Bombay Veterinary College, Parel.

10. The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police; such place shall ordinarily be the Government Lazaretto.

The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, as far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

11. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector for detention and isolation, shall as soon as possible be examined by the Veterinary Practitioner who, with as little delay as possible, shall report to the Inspector whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

12. Before submitting his report on the condition of the horse the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests:—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein Test or Tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological Tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootica Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Practitioner.

13. On a certificate from the Veterinary Practitioner that a horse is diseased, it shall, unless the disease is other than glanders or farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be destroyed humanely in the presence of the Inspector and the carcass disposed of by burning under supervision of the police. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed, until the microscopical test specified in Rule 12 (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

14. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment or isolation the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment and in the case of Surra four annas per diem or in the alternative, to pay a fee of one rupee per diem, and in the case of Surra one rupee two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

15. No person in charge of any horse which has been in contact with a diseased horse or in the same vessel or place shall disembark the horse without a license authorising him to do so granted by the Inspector.

16. A license to disembark the horse or horses which has or have been in contact with a diseased horse or in the same vessel or place may be issued by the Inspector on the condition that it or they shall forthwith be disembarked and removed direct to such place as shall be prescribed by him and there examined by a Veterinary Practitioner and if deemed necessary by the said Veterinary Practitioner detained under observation and subjected to tests in the manner prescribed in Rule 12.

17. When any diseased horse has been in any vessel or place the Inspector may issue a notice under section 9 of the Act to the owner, the owner's agents or to the master of the vessel to have the vessel or place and the internal fittings thereof intended to accommodate horses disinfected (or in the case of the fittings to have them destroyed) in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Inspector.

The following manner of disinfection shall ordinarily be carried out, *viz.*:—

(I) All waste fodder, dung, urine and excrement whatsoever shall be removed and the fittings, decks, holds, bilges or other places which have in any way been contaminated by the horses thoroughly washed and cleaned by means of the hose where applicable.

(II) After this in the case of a steam vessel the steam hose superheated shall be turned on and carefully applied to every part of the horse fittings, the decks, holds or other places which have been occupied by horses or which have been contaminated with their excrement or discharges.

(III) In the case of a sailing vessel or a steamship unprovided with steam hose the horse fittings, feeding pans, etc., shall be thoroughly scraped and then washed over with a coloured solution of one in 250 of corrosive sublimate and the decks and permanent structures of the ship shall be washed with a solution of one in 50 of Carbolic Acid or Cresol solution. Three hours after the application of the disinfectant the whole shall be thoroughly washed with water.

(IV) The horse fittings shall then be washed with freshly prepared lime wash.

(V) In every case buckets and feeding troughs and watering tubs shall be scrubbed with hot water and disinfected with a solution of Carbolic Acid or Cresol in the proportion of one in 50.

18. In any such notice as aforesaid the Inspector shall direct that all bedding, fodder, ropes and other gear which have been in use or worn by a diseased horse shall be burnt.

19. If the Inspector shall be of opinion that such notice as aforesaid has not been duly complied with, port clearance shall, on his requisition, be refused to the vessel by the Collector of Customs until either the notice has been in the Inspector's opinion duly complied with or the Inspector has himself caused his orders to be given effect to and has recovered the expense (if any) thereby incurred under section 9 of the Act.

20. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees fifty or with both.

FORM I.

Report of the Veterinary Practitioner.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, for the Harbour of Bombay.

I , Veterinary Practitioner for the Harbour of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

$\frac{\text{A horse*}}{\text{horses}}$ which $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been in the same enclosure, building or place as or in contact with the diseased horse, said to belong to , or to have been in charge of , of ,

* Here enter description by breed, sex, colour, apparent age, brand and other marks of identification.

which was seized under the said Act by Inspector on $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been this day of 192 , examined and tested by me and I find $\frac{\text{it is}}{\text{they are}}$ free from disease.

Dated 192 .

(Signed)
Veterinary Practitioner,
Harbour of Bombay.

FORM II.

Report of the Veterinary Practitioner.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

(*Vide* rule 11.)

I , Veterinary Practitioner for the Harbour of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse*
said to belong to , or to have been in charge of , of ,
having been seized under the said Act by Inspector ,
I have this day of 192 ,
examined the same and find it $\frac{\text{to be diseased}}{\text{to be free from disease}}$ within the meaning of the said Act.

Dated 192 .

(Signed)
Veterinary Practitioner,
Harbour of Bombay.

FORM III.

Report of the Veterinary Practitioner.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

I , Veterinary Practitioner for the Harbour of Bombay, appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse*
said to belong to , or to have been in charge of , of ,
having been seized under the said Act by Inspector ,
I have this day of 192 ,

* Here enter description by breed, sex, colour, apparent age, brand and other marks of identification.

examined the same and find it may reasonably be suspected of being diseased within the meaning of the said Act, and must be detained under observation and submitted to the prescribed tests before a definite opinion can be given.

Dated 192 .

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
Harbour of Bombay.

FORM IV.

License under section 11 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

License for the removal of the undermentioned horse/horses which has/have been with a diseased horse.

Under section 11 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, and in accordance with the provisions of the Rules made for the Harbour of Bombay under section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 192 to the owner or person in charge of the undermentioned horse/horses described in the certificate appended hereto license to remove the same from , the said horse/horses having been declared free from disease by the Veterinary Practitioner as per certificate appended.

Inspector.

THE BOMBAY GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1920

Notn. No. 2507, R. D., 24th Aug. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 2372.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 5542B, dated 3rd August 1901, as subsequently amended, to make the following rules for the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, Aden and the City and Harbour of Bombay, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Bombay Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1920.

2. They shall apply to the whole of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, Aden and the City and Harbour of Bombay.

1. (1) The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Act or to a Police Officer, who shall at once inform the Inspector. Such owner or person shall remove the animal to any isolated building within fifty yards of the stable, or to a remote part of the building, enclosure or place where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible within these limits, away from other horses; (2) such owner or person shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in the same enclosure, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse.

2. (1) The Inspector shall have power to enter any building, enclosure or place where horses are stabled or kept and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or, if such owner or person is absent, in the presence of an officer of police, to search the premises and to inspect all horses found therein and to execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

(2) The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act or by such police officers as he considers necessary or by both.

3. The owner of the premises or the person in charge thereof at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector and persons with him and shall in every possible way facilitate the search; and he shall be entitled, in the event of his premises being infected, to receive written or printed instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

4. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police.

(2) The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag, and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

5. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner who, with as little delay as possible, shall certify whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

6. (1) Before certifying on the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests:—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein Test or Tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological Tests.

(*d*) In the case of Lymphangitis Epizootica, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Inspector.

(2) In the case of Surra and Lymphangitis Epizootica it shall be sufficient for the purpose of his examination under rule 5 if the Veterinary Practitioner subjects to microscopical or bacteriological examination material submitted to him for the purpose by the Veterinary Inspector if the latter be a graduate of a Veterinary College.

7. A horse certified by the Veterinary Practitioner to be diseased shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be destroyed humanely and the carcass disposed by burning, or, in the case of Surra, by burial, under supervision of the police. The Inspector shall be present when the horse is destroyed. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be certified to be diseased, until the microscopical test specified in rule 6 (1) (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

8. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment or isolation, the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of Surra four annas per diem ; or, in the alternative, to pay a fee of one rupee per diem and in the case of Surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable, on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

9. Any horse which has been in contact with a diseased animal or in the same line or building, enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for its removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only, on a written order to that effect signed by the Veterinary Practitioner, who may subject such horse to any or all the tests prescribed in rule 6.

10. If a person entitled to take possession of a horse under section 8 (2) of the Act is not present to receive it or refuses to receive it, the Inspector shall forthwith serve upon him a notice requiring him to remove the horse within seven days from the date of the notice. The said notice may be served either personally or by registered post or by leaving it at the last known residence or place of business of the person believed to be entitled to the possession of the horse, and in the last case a copy of the notice shall be placed at the police station within the local limits of which the

horse was seized. If the horse is not removed within the perid of the notice, then, under the orders of Veterinary Practitioner or the Collector, it may be—

(*a*) sold to defray expenses, in which case any balance that may remain after meeting charges due from the owner may be returned to the owner on his claiming the same within two months from the date of the sale, any balance remaining unclaimed on the expiry of that period being credited to Government; or

(*b*) otherwise disposed of or destroyed in the event of no purchaser coming forward.

11. (1) The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse shall, within seven days from the service of a notice in this behalf, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food, gear and other articles, in or near the premises as may be prescribed by the Inspector, provided he be a graduate of a Veterinary College or be specially authorised in this behalf by Government, or, if he is not so qualified, by the Veterinary Practitioner, and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

(2) In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear and clothing of attendants which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be buried, boiled or disinfected by fire; temporary building materials such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burnt with due regard to public safety; and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water: the walls, wood-work and floor (if of masonry) shall be scraped and limewashed with freshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of lime wash or washed with any other disinfectant fluid prescribed by the Veterinary Inspector; and the flooring, if of earth or wooden boards, shall be removed to a depth of eighteen inches, the removed material being burnt. When a floor is removed, it shall be replaced after the lapse of two weeks.

12. In the event of disinfection of premises and destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner or person in charge within the period of seven days or not being carried out in strict conformity with the directions prescribed by the Veterinary Inspector or by the Veterinary Practitioner, they shall be carried out by the Inspector with the aid of the police and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises or from the person in charge in the manner prescribed by rule 8 (2).

13. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

14. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment for

a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees fifty or with both.

FORM I.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

License to remove a horse under section 11 and rule 9.

Description.	Under section 11 of the Act, and in accordance with the rules made under section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of
Breed.	19 to
Sex.	the owner or person in charge of the horse described in the margin, a license to remove the same.
Colour.	
Apparent age.	
Brand and other marks of identification.	

Inspector.

Dated 19 .

FORM II.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Certificate to be issued under section 8 and rule 5.

It is hereby certified that the horses described hereunder, said to belong to or to have been in charge of have this day been examined and $\frac{\text{have been}}{\text{have not been}}$ found to be diseased with in the meaning of the Act.

(Here enter horses with their description.)

Veterinary Practitioner.

Date and place

FORM III.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Order for the disposal of a diseased horse under section 8 (1) and rule 7.

To

The Officer in charge of the police station.

Sir,

Description.	The horse described in the margin having been certified on the of 19 ,
Breed.	to be diseased by
Sex.	Veterinary Practitioner under the Act,
Colour.	you are hereby requested to destroy
Apparent age.	the said horse at once by shooting or
Brands and other distinguishing marks.	otherwise and dispose of the carcass by $\frac{\text{burning}}{\text{burial six feet below the surface}}$.

Inspector.

FORM IV.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice to a person to remove a horse not certified to be diseased (rule 10).

To

Sir,

I hereby inform you that the horse described in the margin which was seized under the Act and which belongs to you / was in your charge at the time of seizure, has not been certified to be diseased. You are, therefore, requested to remove the same on or before the of 19 . (Being seven days from the date of this notice.)

Description.	
Breed.	
Sex.	
Colour.	
Apparent age.	
Brand and other marks of identification.	

Should the animal not be removed, it will be sold or otherwise disposed of. You are liable for all expenses in connection therewith.

Inspector.

FORM V.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for disinfection under section 9 and rules 11 and 12.

To

Sir,

I hereby inform you that the horse described in the margin, seized on the has this day been destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, having been found to be "diseased" within the meaning of the Act.

Description.	
Breed.	
Sex.	
Colour.	
Apparent age.	
Brand and other marks of identification.	

You are hereby directed, therefore, to—

*(*a*)

†(*b*) Carry out the instructions laid down in rule 11 of the rules referred to above, which are as follows :—

* * * *

On your failure or neglect to carry out, these measures of disinfection within seven days from the service of this notice, I shall cause the necessary disinfection to be carried out and the fittings

Note.—Where special measures of disinfection are prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner, he should himself sign this notice.

* Here enter special measures of disinfection, if any, prescribed.

† (*b*) Should be cancelled if special measures of disinfection are prescribed.

or other things to be destroyed, and the expense (if any) thereby incurred will be recovered from you as if it were a fine.

Inspector.

Veterinary Practitioner.

APPENDICES.

I

Instructions for the diagnosis of Glanders and Farcy.

(1) Glanders is a malignant, contagious and fatal disease, characterised by the following symptoms :—

Increased temperature ; swelling of the glands under the jaw; discharge of sticky material from the nose which sticks about the nostrils, ulcers on the mucous membrane of the nostrils ; the eyes are weak and often discharge ; abscesses form along the course of the lymphatics of the face ; lungs become affected; animal gets very thin, in some cases dies rapidly and in others lives for some weeks.

(2) Farcy is another form of Glanders and presents the following symptoms :—

Increased temperature, the legs swell, presenting an uneven surface, increasing and decreasing suddenly and attended with pain and lameness. Farcy buds form along the vessels of the leg, burst and give exit to a thin purulent yellowish material which generally soon dries and forms a yellow crust on the surface of the ulcer.

II

Instructions for diagnosis of Lymphangitis Epizootica.

Nodules varying in size from a pea to a hen's egg appear under the skin. These may be connected by lines like veins having the appearance of beaded chains.

The hair falls off the nodules and they burst and discharge thick yellow or blood stained matter. The lesions may be found on any part of the body, but they are most frequently associated with those parts which are most exposed to wounds, kicks, contusions, harness and saddle galls. The disease takes place by inoculation through wounds and may therefore develop from the slightest abrasion. In cattle the nodules form well-defined lumps, but their development is much slower and the lumps are not connected by veinlike cords.

III

Instructions for the diagnosis of Surra.

There are successive attacks of fever, the first of which might perhaps pass unnoticed. Then red spots appear on the mucous membrane of the eye. The eyes water. There is rapid loss of flesh and great weakness, although in the majority of cases the appetite remains good throughout, no matter how high the fever may be. The mucous membranes of the eye, mouth, etc., become very pale and then at a later period

yellowish. From first to last there is progressive debility and emaciation until dropsical swellings of the limbs and under surface of the body appear. The duration of the attacks of fever and intermissions are very irregular, usually lasting from about one to six days. Death occurs in about six or seven weeks.

IV

Instructions for the diagnosis of South African Horse sickness.

In acute cases there is great prostration and distress accompanied by difficulty in breathing. This is followed by wide distension of the nostrils and the appearance of a nasal discharge with coughing. The discharge increases and the animal dies rapidly from suffocation with a foamy discharge round its muzzle. In other cases the course of the disease is slower and in one form the head is found to be swollen. In the latter form the obliteration of the depressions above the eyes and the pendulous appearance of the lower lip are regarded as typical symptoms.

THE SIND GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1921

Notn. No. 1006-A, Commr., 5th Oct. 1921, S. G., Pt. I. 1921, p. 1810

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), such powers having been delegated to him by Government notification in the Judicial Department. No. 2090, dated 5th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, in supersession of the rules published in the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. G.—20, dated 23rd January 1900, so far as they relate to the undermentioned area, to make the following rules for the Province of Sind excluding the city and port of Karachi, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Sind Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1921.

2. They shall apply to the whole of Sind excluding the city and port of Karachi.

3. (1) The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Act or to a police officer, who shall at once inform the Inspector. Such owner or person shall remove the animal to any isolated building within fifty yards of the stable, or to a remote part of the building, enclosure or place where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible within these limits, away from other horses ; (2) such owner or person shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in the same enclosure, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse.

4. (1) The Inspector shall have power to enter any building, enclosure or place where horses are stabled or kept and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or if such owner or person is absent, in the presence of an officer of police, to search the premises and to inspect

all horses found therein and to execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

(2) The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act or by such police officers as he considers necessary or by both.

5. The owner of the premises or the person in charge thereof at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector and persons with him and shall in every possible way facilitate the search; and he shall be entitled, in the event of his premises being infected, to receive written or printed instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

6. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police.

(2) Such precautions shall comprise, in the case of discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag, and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads, and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

7. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who with as little delay as possible, shall certify whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

8. (1) Before certifying the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein test or tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootic Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Inspector appointed under the Act.

(2) In the case of Surra and Lymphangitis Epizootica it shall be sufficient for the purpose of his examination under rule 7 if the Veterinary Practitioner subjects to a microscopical or bacteriological examination material submitted to him for the purpose by the Veterinary Inspector if the latter be a graduate of a Veterinary College.

9. A horse certified by the Veterinary Practitioner to be diseased shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be removed between midnight

and 5 o'clock a.m. to such place as may be appointed for the purpose by the District Magistrate to be there humanely destroyed in the presence of the Inspector and the carcass disposed of by burning or in the case of Surra, by burial, under the supervision of the police. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed until the microscopical test specified in Rule 8 (1) (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

10. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation test, treatment or isolation, the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of Surra four annas per diem; or in the alternative, to pay a fee of Re. 1 per diem and in the case of Surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate as if it were a fine.

11. Any horse which has been in contact with a diseased animal or in the same line or building enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for its removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only when authorised in writing by a Veterinary Practitioner, appointed under the Act, who is satisfied that the horse is free from disease. In the event of the owner or person in charge of the said horse failing to apply for a license for removal within one calendar month (from the date of its detention) the Veterinary Inspector may issue a notice for removal.

12. (1) The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse shall, within seven days from the service of a notice in this behalf, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food gear and other articles, in or near the premises as may be prescribed by the Inspector or the Veterinary Practitioner, and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

(2) In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be burnt; temporary building materials such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burnt with due regard to public safety; and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stables shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water, the walls, wood-work and floor (if of masonry) shall be scraped and limewashed with freshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of limewash or washed with any other disinfectant fluid prescribed by the Veterinary Inspector, and the flooring, if of earth

or wooden boards, shall be removed to a depth of eighteen inches the removed material being burnt. When a floor is removed, it shall be replaced after the lapse of two weeks.

13. In the event of disinfection of premises and destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner or person in charge within the period of seven days or not being carried out in strict conformity with the directions prescribed by the Inspector or by the Veterinary Practitioner, they shall be carried out by the Inspector with the aid of the police and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises or from the person in charge on application to a Magistrate as if it were a fine.

14. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

15. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with a fine which may extend to (fifty rupees) or with both.

16. The Superintendents of Police, Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts, may award to any person at whose instance any conviction is obtained under the Act a sum not exceeding half the amount of the fine.

FORM I.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Certificate to be issued under section 8 (rule 7).

Certified that the horse/horses described hereunder said to be the property of or to have been in charge of has/have this day been examined by me and has/have been found to be $\frac{\text{diseased}}{\text{free from disease}}$ within the meaning of the Act.

Description of horse/horses

Date 192 . Veterinary Practitioner.

FORM II.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Order for disposal of a diseased horse under section 8 (1) (rule 9).

To

The Officer in charge of the Police Station.

The horse/horses described hereunder having been certified on the to be diseased by Veterinary Practitioner, you are requested to destroy the said horse/horses at once by shooting or otherwise and dispose of the carcass/carcasses by burning/burial 6 feet below the surface.

Description of horse Inspector.

FORM III.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

License for removal of a horse under section 11 (rule 11).

Under section 11 of the Act, and in accordance with the rules made under section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 192 , to the owner or person in charge of the horse described in the margin a license to remove the same.

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

FORM IV.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for the removal of a horse certified not to be diseased (rule 11).

Name of the owner or person in charge

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

You are hereby informed that the horse described in the margin which was seized under the Act has been certified not to be diseased and you are requested to remove the same within seven days of this notice.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

FORM V.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for disinfection under section 9 (rules 12 and 13).

Owner's name

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

You are hereby informed that the marginally described horse which was seized on has been found to be diseased within the meaning of the Act.

You are therefore directed to carry out the instructions laid down in rule 12 of the Sind Glanders and Farcy Rules, 192 , which are as follows:—

* * * * * *

In the event of your failure to carry out these instructions within seven days from the service of this notice, I shall cause the necessary disinfection to be carried out and any expense incurred thereby will be recovered from you as if it were a fine.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

THE CITY OF KARACHI GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1921.

Notn. No. 1006-B, Commr., 5th Oct. 1921, S. G., Pt. I, p. 1813.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), such powers having been delegated to him

by Government notification in the Judicial Department, No. 2090, dated 5th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, in supersession of the rules published in the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. G.20, dated 23rd January 1900, so far as they relate to the City of Karachi, to make the following rules for the City of Karachi, excluding the port, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of said Act, namely :—

1. (*a*) These rules may be called the City of Karachi Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1921.

(*b*) They shall apply to the municipal district of Karachi.

2. (1) The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Act or to a police officer, who shall at once inform the Inspector. Such owner or person shall remove the animal to any isolated building within fifty yards of the stable, or to a remote part of the building, enclosure or other place where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible within these limits, away from other horses ; (2) such owner or person shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in the same enclosure, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse.

3. (1) The Inspector shall have power to enter any building, enclosure or place where horses are stabled or kept and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge or, if such owner or person is absent, in the presence of an officer of police, to search the premises and to inspect all horses found therein and to execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

(2) The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act or by such police officers as he considers necessary or by both.

4. The owner of the premises or the person in charge thereof at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector and persons with him and shall in very possible way facilitate the search, and he shall be entitled, in the event of his premises being infected, to receive written or printed instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

5. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police.

(2) The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag, and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads ; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

6. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who with as little delay as possible, shall certify whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

7. (1) Before certifying the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Detention for one calender month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein test or tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootica Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood. Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Inspector appointed under the Act.

(2) In the case of Surra and Lymphangitis Epizootica it shall be sufficient for the purpose of his examination under rule 6 if the Veterinary Inspector subjects to microscopical or bacteriological examination material submitted to him for the purpose by the Veterinary Inspector if the latter be a graduate of a Veterinary College.

8. A horse certified by the Veterinary Practitioner to be diseased shall, unless the disease be other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment advisable, be removed by the Karachi Municipality from the place where it has been isolated between midnight and 5 o'clock a.m. to such place as may be appointed for the purpose by the District Magistrate, to be there destroyed immediately by the Health Department of the Karachi Municipality and the carcass shall be disposed of by burning at Municipal expense under the supervision of the Health Officer of the Municipality. Except with the sanction of the Health Officer of the Municipality and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it :

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed, until the microscopical test specified in rule 7 (1) (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

9. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment or isolation, the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of Surra four annas per diem ; or, in the alternative, to pay a fee of Re. 1 per diem and in the case of Surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

10. Any horse which has been in contact with a diseased animal or in the same line or building, enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only when authorised, in writing, by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act who is satisfied that the horse is free from disease. In the event of the owner or person in charge of the said horse failing to apply for a license for removal within one calendar month, the Veterinary Inspector may issue a notice for removal.

11. (1) Any building, enclosure or other place which has been occupied by a diseased horse shall, within seven days of the horse being certified to be diseased, be disinfected by the Health Department of the Karachi Municipality in such manner as may be prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner.

(2) In all cases, dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which have been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be burned. Temporary building materials such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burned with due regard to the public safety, and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the woodwork of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water, the walls, woodwork and ceiling shall be scraped and whitewashed with reshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of limewash and the flooring, if of earth or wooden boards, shall be removed to a depth of 2 feet, the removed material being burnt. When a floor is removed it shall be replaced after a lapse of two weeks.

12. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

13. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with both.

14. The Superintendent of Police, Karachi, or the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department may award to the Inspector or to any person at whose instance any conviction is obtained under the Act, a sum not exceeding half the amount of the fine imposed.

FORM I.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Certificate to be issued under section 8 (rule 6).

Certified that the horse/horses described hereunder said to be the property of . or to have been in charge of has/have this day been examined by me and has/have been found to be $\frac{\text{diseased}}{\text{free from disease}}$ within the meaning of the Act.

Description of horse/horses

Dated 192 . Veterinary Practitioner, City of Karachi.

FORM II.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Order for disposal of a diseased horse and for disinfection of premises under section 8 (1) and (rules 8 and 11).

The Health Officer, Karachi Municipality.

The horse/horses described hereunder having been certified to be diseased by Veterinary Practitioner, you are requested to arrange for its/their destruction at once and to dispose of the carcass by burning and to carry out disinfection of the premises where the said horse was / horses were seized, namely,

Description of the horse/horses :—

Inspector.

FORM III.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

License for removal of a horse under section 11 (rule 10).

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

Under section 11 of the Act in accordance with the rules made under section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 192 to the owner or person in charge of the horse described in the margin a license for the removal of the same.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

FORM IV.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for the removal of a horse certified not to be diseased (rule 10).

Name of the owner or person in charge

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

You are hereby informed that the horse described in the margin, which was seized under the Act, has been certified not to be diseased and you are requested to remove the same within seven days of the receipt of this notice.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

THE PORT OF KARACHI GLANDERS AND FARCY RULES, 1921.

Notn. No. 1006-C, Commr., 5th Oct. 1921, S. G., 1921, Pt. I, p. 1816.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), such powers having been delegated to him by Government notification in the Judicial Department, No. 2090, dated 5th April 1893, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, in supersession of the rules, published in the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. G-21, dated 23rd January 1900, to make the following rules for the port of Karachi, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely :—

1. (*a*) These rules may be called the Port of Karachi Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1921.

(*b*) They shall apply to the port of Karachi.

2. The master of any vessel which arrives in port with one or more horses on board shall give information thereof to the pilot in charge.

3. The pilot shall deliver to the master printed copies of sections 2, 10 and 11 of the Act and of these rules, and the master shall give such copies to the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses.

4. If the pilot in charge or any officer of police or of the Customs Department, who goes on board the vessel, has reason to believe that the horse or any of the horses is diseased, he shall at once give information thereof—

(*a*) to the master of the vessel, and

(*b*) to the Harbour Inspector of Police.

5. If the master of the vessel has reason to believe that a horse on board is diseased, or if information to that effect is given to him under rule 4, he shall prevent such horse being landed until the Inspector for the port has inspected the horse.

6. When information is given to the Harbour Inspector of Police under rule 4 he shall cause the same to be taken down in writing and to be forwarded forthwith to the Inspector for the port, who shall proceed as required by rule 7.

7. The Inspector for the port, whenever he has reason to believe from personal knowledge or from information given by any person, that a diseased horse is on board any vessel in the port, shall forthwith proceed to the vessel and shall, in the presence of the master or some other officer of the vessel and of the owner or the person in charge of the horse, if on board, inspect such horse and any other horse on board, and shall proceed to take such measures as he may deem necessary under sections 5 to 9 of the Act.

8. The master and every officer of the vessel and the owner or person in charge of the horse or horses shall give free access to the Inspector for the port and the persons, if any, accompanying him, and shall in every way facilitate his inspection and search.

9. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being diseased. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the police.

(2) The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag and in the case of open sores, the covering up of the same, as far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads, and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

10. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector for detention and isolation, shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who, with as little delay as possible, shall certify whether the animal is

diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

11. Before certifying the condition of the horse the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein test or tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootical Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Inspector appointed under the Act.

12. A horse certified by the Veterinary Practitioner to be diseased shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment advisable, be removed by the Karachi Municipality from the place where it has been isolated, between midnight and 5 o'clock a.m., to such place as may be appointed for the purpose by the District Magistrate to be there destroyed immediately by the Health Department of the Karachi Municipality and the carcass shall be disposed of by burning at municipal expense under the supervision of the Health Officer of the Municipality. Except with the sanction of the Health Officer of the Municipality and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed, until the microscopical test specified in rule 11 (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

13. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment or isolation the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment and in the case of Surra four annas per diem ; or in the alternative, to pay a fee of Re. 1 per diem, and in the case of Surra one rupee two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

14. No person in charge of any horse which has been in contact with a diseased horse or in the same vessel or place shall disembark such horse without a license authorising him to do so granted by the Inspector.

15. A license to disembark a horse which has been in contact with a diseased horse or in the same vessel or place may be issued by the Inspector on the condition that it shall forthwith be disembarked and removed direct to such place as shall be prescribed by him and there examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act and if deemed necessary

FORM V.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for disinfection under section 9 (rule 16).

The owner, agent or master

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

You are hereby informed that the horse described hereunder which was seized under the Act on has been found to be diseased within the meaning of the Act. You are therefore directed to carry out the instructions contained in rule 16 of the Port of Karachi Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1921, which are as follows :—

* * * *

In the event of your failing to carry out these instructions, the Customs authorities will be requested to refuse port clearance until such time as this notice has been complied with.

Dated Inspector.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT II OF 1902

CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION)

DECLARING THE ACT TO BE OPERATIVE IN THE CANTONMENT OF:—

Belgaum, excepting "The Fort"

Notn. No. 6869, G. D., 10th Dec. 1902, B. G., 1902, Pt. I, p. 2044.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative in the Cantonment of Belgaum, excepting that part of the Cantonment known as "the Fort" which is demarcated by Cantonment (Fort) Pillars 1 to 19.

Ahmednagar

Notn. No. 5663, G. D., 28th Oct. 1903, B. G., 1903, Pt. I, p. 1367.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative throughout the Cantonment of Ahmednagar.

Hyderabad (Sind), in so much only as comprises the bungalows Nos. 1 to 41 (both inclusive)

Notn. No. 1249, G. D., 8th Mar. 1904, B. G., 1904, Pt. I, p. 307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with